Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 30, 1836. Whole No. 757.

Thomas's Viaduct—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

This beautiful piece of architecture was built by the [Baltimore] and Washington Rail-road Company, to [con]vey across the Patapsco river, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road to Washington. Its location is immediately at the head of tide water, about [seven] miles from Baltimore, and in full view of the flourishing village of Elk Ridge. It affords a very fine prospect for the traveller, as the adjacent scenery is highly picturesque and romantic. This work is said to be one of the most permanent structures in the United States. Its foundation is upon a solid rock, and it is composed of very large blocks of granite, laid in regular courses, from bottom to top, the material being obtained from the very extensive and valuable granite quarries in the neighborhood.

The Viaduct was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq. civil engineer, and the work upon it was commenced by John McCartney, Esq. contractor, on the 17th of September, 1833, and finished May 1st, 1835. The whole length of the bridge and wing walls, is 704 feet—arches 58 feet 4 inches span, chord line 35 feet, key-stone 60 feet, and boundway 66 from the surface of the water. The plan of the bridge is a curve of 1273 feet radius, of which the arches are chords.—The piers, at chord line, are 10 feet thick, and at the water line, 15 feet. The whole contains about twenty thousand perches of masonry, and the cost was about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is named after the president of the company.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

LOVE.

[W]ho can fully his delicate passion define,
[W]ho that loves can its nature express,
[It] can soften affliction and pleasure refine,
[It] can soothe the deep sigh of distress.

[In] the midst of adversity, sorrow and grief,
[W]hen oppressed by misfortune and care;
[A] look from a loved one brings us instant relief,
[Her] sweet smile the disconsolate cheers.

[W]hen the cheeks become pale, and the eyes dimly shine,
[W]hen suffering affliction severe,
[On] the bosom we love, oh, how sweet to recline,
[W]hile her hand softly wipes the cold tear.

[Th]ou treasure divine, the pure offering of Heaven,
[Th]e source of all comfort and joy,
[W]ithout thee all else that to us has been given
[W]ere as worthless and vain as a toy. G. E.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

VESPER REVERIES.

"[In]dulgent MEMORY wakes, and lo! *They live!*"
"[T]hought and her shadowy brood, thy call obey.——"

[I] am sitting in my own little room—the fire burns [brisk]ly in the stove—the shaded lamp sheds a mellow [ligh]t upon the paper before me,—all is quiet—save, [that], at intervals, I hear the wind moaning without, [and] the rain pattering against my window—giving "[co]nfirmation strong," that those who are exposed [to i]t, must find it a cold, cheerless, and inclement [nigh]t—this makes me look around with the more [com]placency upon my snug apartment, and the [chee]rily flaming fire, towards which I now stretch [m]y "slippered feet;" while I throw myself back [in m]y arm chair, in all the conscious dignity of sole [and] indisputable possession. Really, the sound of [the] wind and rain—soft, distant, and subdued—is not [disag]reeable when one's well sheltered from it. Hist! ...

... shortness of the time allotted him to fulfil those duties which he was sent to perform. Excellent young man! His career was brief, but it was *glorious* in the true and most emphatic sense of the term. He would speak from the sacred desk, when it was almost a "voice from the tombs"—when the hectic upon his cheek, and the feeble tones of his sweet voice, and the exhaustion of his debilitated frame, told that every effort he made reacted with fearful force upon his vitals, and that the shadow of the "dark mountains" was already upon him. He went away for a time. He returned, and preached again—travel and medical aid were equally unavailing. Consumption had fairly taken hold upon his victim, and could not be induced to loosen his inexorable grasp, by the labours of science, or the sympathies of a multitude of friends. I used to see him often in my walks, taking his daily ride; and he would appear to me to grow thinner and paler each time that I saw him.—At length I met him no more; debility and wasting fever had laid him upon the bed, to him of death and of triumph. Soon after, I saw his funeral; and among those who have been gathered to so early a grave—in the morn of usefulness, and but on the verge of manhood—few were followed by more sincere mourners, or have left a purer fame behind them, than J. J——n S——d, the young English missionary.

* * * * * * * *

And there was another in my own profession—young M——t of New Jersey—and not dissimilar in mind or fate. His mind was quite as powerful—perhaps, more brilliant. His fancy would wanton with its beauty even amid the dry close reasoning and abstruse recondite learning of the law, in which he was by no means deficient; and his eloquence, rich, varied, full of feelings, yet strong in argument—not the eloquence (so called) of the mere declaimer—but the true power of one, who thought justly—who reasoned clearly—who felt warmly—and who had studied and had discovered the way to the understandings and the hearts of others—possessed a charm, which will entwine his remembrance with those, who like me, listened to him with attentive ear and moistened eye—while some around me wept, yea—almost sobbed ...

... have no pleasure in them. But I must throw aside my pen, and seek my pillow—*to exchange my waking, for slumbering dreams*—and both, I am sure, will be *of the past—the past!*—that can thus—and only thus return to us. Perhaps, gentle reader, before thou hast got thus far with me, thou hast more than once, sighed for thine own pillow? If so—thou wilt need no sleeping potion—and may thank my drowsy lucubrations for saving thee the unwholesome necessity—and now, "good night!" J. B. S.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They fill'd one house with glee—
Their graves are severed far and wide
By mount, and stream, and sea!

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?

One midst the forest of the west
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one,
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dress'd
Above the noble slain;
He wrapt his colors round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one o'er *her* the myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fann'd;
She faded 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of the bright band.

And parted thus, *they* rest who play'd
Beneath the same green tree,
Whose voices mingled as they play'd
Around one parent knee!

From Atkinson's Casket.

IMILDA.

A TALE OF ITALY.

It was a bright Italian sunset—the groves of golden fruit, the luscious orange, and reviving lemon, seemed to the eye a scene of fairy enchantment. Groups of peasants were here and there scattered, some dancing, others reclining under the trees. It was indeed an hour of soul-subduing languor, and none appeared to enjoy it more than the laughter-loving Imilda. Her merry smile, her frank and joyous manner, her voice too, which was like the glad music of the birds, went direct to the heart. She was standing with a sprig of orange leaves in her hand, which she was ...

... She ventured to steal a parting glance at Vicentio, who stood with mingled fury and haughtiness, disdaining to reply. Forcing a softened expression into his countenance, he kissed his hand to Imilda, and with bitterness at heart, pursued his way.

Imilda involuntary sighed as she gazed after his departed figure. There was a grace, and apparent nobleness in the stranger—and then his openly avowed admiration of her—besides, Henrico addressed him as "my lord"—added to which, the novelty of his regard, all acted like magic on the soft and yielding mind of the fond Imilda.

Henrico walked silently along; he marked her agitated step, and inwardly execrating the villainy of Vicentio, felt too angry to trust himself to speak.

"You sigh, dear Imilda," said Rodolph, "I hope not with regret. Henrico, though probably too hasty, yet acted justly towards Lord Vicentio. He is so far removed above you in rank and fortune, and otherwise so haughty, he would deem it degradation to wed our sweet Imilda—and should we tamely submit while our lovely queen is insulted by his unworthy regard?—come, come, let us have one more sweet smile 'ere we part,—see, the light gleams brightly from your mother's casement—one short moment, and Imilda will bid us good night—surely not with that sad countenance," added he, tenderly. Imilda, ashamed of herself, made an effort to disguise her feelings, and colouring with undefined emotion, smilingly and severally took leave of her beloved companions, and opening the door, was welcomed once more by her fond mother to her innocent and humble home.

She retired soon to her room, but not to sleep.—Dashing the orange wreathe from her fair brow, her eye caught the small mirror that hung in her apartment. A proud and conscious smile dimpled her cheek when she viewed that radiant face, so adored, so idolized. Imilda knew she was fondly beloved by Henrico; and she also knew her power over Rodolph. But with all her fascination, Imilda was at heart a *very woman*, added to which she was only fifteen. Then who can wonder, if in the presence of both, she preferred the high-soul'd and daring Henrico—yet in his absence, smiled on the gentle Rodolph. Still Imilda would have indignantly repelled the accusation, had any one told her this was coquetry. Innocent and ingenuous, this gifted creature was guided by the impulse of the moment. Beloved by many, admired by all, is it surprising that this fair and fragile being, should unconsciously to herself, become proud of the homage she inspired, and in the adulation she excited, become at last its victim.

In the solitude of her room, Imilda for the first time felt uneasy and distressed. The pure love of Henrico appeared irksome to her, since it interfered with the attentions of another—and that other, Imilda's crimson cheek acknowledged, was to her a total stranger. "Is it his personal graces, for surely he is beautiful," murmured she, whilst her dewy eyes remained rivetted on the floor, "or is it his rank that thus has dazzled my senses."

* * * * *

Some years had now elapsed since the preceding scenes transpired. The soil and sunny hours of Italy were still the same. The orange flower still bloomed in the natal village of Imilda—but where was she that gave purity and pleasure to the enchanting scene?—alas, where was Imilda?—living in splendour with lord Vicentio—the gay companion of his idle moments—the victim of his infamous attractions. Her mother was dead; her remains slumbered in the church yard of the humble village ...

... "Henrico, lay me by the side of my mother." "Never," exclaimed Henrico, clasping her to his heart, "you are too young yet to die—too lovely to be thus early cropped,"—and he imprinted one fervent kiss on her pale and quivering lip. He started—the chill of death hung on those young lips, once rich with health and beauty. Frantic with terror he laid the head upon his breast—its wild throbbings had ceased. Imilda was dead!

MARIA.

COMMUNICATION.

SCHOOL LYCEUMS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read a pamphlet, containing the plan of a Lyceum, in the Moravian school, in charge of John Beck, of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. It also contains a catalogue of the books, articles of apparatus, minerals, &c. procured by the Lyceum since its organization, which has been within the last five months, or since the Convention in West Chester, which organized the State Lyceum, of which Mr. B. is one of the Vice Presidents.

The catalogue contains more than eight hundred volumes of books, numerous articles of apparatus, and several hundred minerals; all of which are designed, both for the operations of the Lyceum, and for the ordinary school exercises.

It appears, also, that in addition to his own pupils, who number more than a hundred, a Lyceum of apprentices enjoy the benefits of the apparatus and minerals, who evince great interest at their weekly meetings, as they do in their ordinary intercourse and conversation, on all occasions.

From various statements I have heard on the subject of voluntary associations, or Lyceums, in schools, I have been led to believe that much more importance is attached to them, than would at first be supposed. I have heard of some, in elementary schools, consisting of children from six to eight, or ten years of age, which were said to produce the happiest results.

I have just received the form of a constitution for such associations, which some of your readers, I am sure, would be glad to see in your columns, and, therefore, forward it for your service, to be used any way you may think best calculated to promote the interest of your readers.

A PARENT.

CONSTITUTION FOR SCHOOL LYCEUMS.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be called the ——— School Lyceum.

ART. 2. The objects of the Lyceum shall be the mutual improvement of its members, and, co-operating with similar societies, in the general diffusion of useful knowledge and sound morals throughout our country and the world.

ART. 3. Any person may be a member of this Lyceum, by paying one dime on entrance, and a half dime monthly, or one cent weekly, afterwards.

ART. 4. The money paid, as proposed in the last article, shall be appropriated to books, apparatus, and other purposes, to promote the objects of the Lyceum.

ART. 5. The officers of the Lyceum shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and three Curators, to be appointed by ballot, once in three months, viz: on the first Tuesdays of September, December, March and June. The officers shall severally perform such duties as their respective offices imply in other Lyceums, the whole constituting a board of managers. Our Teacher shall be the honorary President of the Lyceum, to preside at its meetings as he may find it convenient.

ART. 6. It shall be the particular and immediate object of the officers and members of this Lyceum, to institute a correspondence and exchange of specimens in nature and art, especially of juvenile improvement, such as penmanship, drawing, mechanism, needle-work, &c. &c. with similar societies, in various and distant parts of our country.

ART. 7. The Lyceum will hold regular meetings once a week, at such times and places as may be provided by the Managers, for reading, declaiming, debating, collecting and exchanging specimens, and such other exercises as may be selected.

ART. 8. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Lyceum, said alteration or amendment having been proposed at a previous meeting.

Any lady or gentleman, engaged or interested in a school, may receive further information on the subject, by applying to John Simmons, Cor. Sec'ry of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, at his room in Ranstead Court—or to J. H. Brown, Secretary of the Philadelphia Teachers' Lyceum, at No. 52 Cherry street.

By order of the Lyceum of Teachers of Philada.

N. DODGE, }
J. HOLBROOK, } *Committee.*

[The following beautiful lines were the last ever written by the late Mrs. Hemans. The *Dublin University Magazine*, from which we take them, says, they are "the last verses ever dictated by her, which she sent to us a few days previous to her death."]

THE POETRY OF THE PSALMS.

"Nobly thy song, O minstrel rushed to meet
Th' Eternal on the pathway of the blast,
With darkness round him, as a mantle cast,
And cherubim to wait his flying seat,
Amidst the hills that smoked beneath his feet.
With trumpet voice thy spirit called aloud,
And bade the trembling rocks his name repeat,
And the bent cedars, and the burning cloud.
But far more gloriously to earth made known,
By that high strain, than by the thunder's tone,
The flashing torrents, or the ocean's roll;
Jehovah spoke through the unbreathing fire,
Natures' vast realms for ever to inspire
With the deep worship of a living soul."

Saturday Evening Post.

JANUARY 6, 1866.

To Readers and Correspondents.—**Subscriber,"** if our limits would permit—but this, we regret to say, is impossible.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The January number of this popular periodical has just been issued, and contains its usual variety of interesting matter, all accompanied with appropriate letter press with an elegant engraving on steel, representing "Atcadia"—a popular piece of music, entitled "Day up Your Town"—a map of the late awful conflagration in New York—and two excellent wood engravings, one representing the Ireland Plow of Morris Canal, Newark, New Jersey, and the other, Thomas' Vacuum, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road. The present number was delayed in expectation of receiving a splendid steel plate of the fashions—but being disappointed, it cannot appear until February. The March number of the Casket will contain a new and beautiful colored MAP OF TEXAS AND MEXICO.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The November number of this popular publication, has just been published by the Boston Benefit Company. It chronicles a vagrome of Fulton, view of St. Paul's Church, Albany, Desert of Sinai, and the Rock of Horeb, Fort Independence, Harbour, the Steamship Great Western Bird, Portrait of Patrick Henry, the Exquimaux, the Shakers, Hindoo Arasons, and several other engravings of equal interest. The reading contents are, as usual deeply interesting.

PARRISH'S SURGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—We are indebted to Messrs. **Key & Biddle** for a copy of a new valuable work, just published, under the title of "Practical Observations on Strangulated Hernia, and some of the diseases of the Testicle," by Samuel Parrish, M. D. Parrish, M. D. one of the oldest and most respected physicians of this city. The work is comprises the personal observations of the author, on numerous important and critical diseases, incident to the human frame, during a long and very extensive practice, and it cannot but prove of great value to the Medical faculty throughout the country. The volume is dedicated to Dr. Physick, and the dedication, which we append, is the truest offer of the kind that we have ever seen.

TO PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D.

The fathers of the medical profession in the days of my youthful age gone—but then left still among us Permit one who knew them in the vigour of manhood, And learned with deep interest to thy private lectures, before thy elevation to a Professor's chair, thus publicly to acknowledge the numerous acts of kindness and confidence received at thy hands.

Under these feelings, can I do other than cherish recollections of the past, accompanied with a desire, that now when the shadows of the evening are lengthened out, conclusions may gather thickly around them, soothed by a consciousness of a faithful discharge of duty, and in meditating upon the past and present, be encouraged to acknowledge that thy "lamp has burned for the good of others!" THE AUTHOR.

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE.—The same publishers have just issued a second and improved edition of Goldsmith's Goldsmith's History of Greece, abridged for the use of schools, and illustrated with thirty two engravings on Wood. The additions to Dr. Goldsmith's work are, a brief sketch of modern Greece; history, several introductory chapters on the natural character of that people, abridged from Professor Heeren's work on the political history of Greece, and an account of Grecian literature and philosophy, calculated to excite in the mind of the student a desire for a more intimate acquaintance with Grecian history. This publication will prove a valuable addition to the school books of the day.

THE PIRATE AND THREE CUTTERS.—We have on our table, from the press of Carey & Hart, of this city, a new work from the pen of Capt. Marryat, comprising three very excellent and well-told stories, viz: The Pirate, The Three Cutters, and Mercedine, all of which are descriptive of scenes and incidents connected with life on the sea. The success of Marryat, as a writer of popular stories, and works of fiction is unrivaled, and yet each succeeding work only lends the more fully to convince us, that the judgment of the public in regard to the productions of this gifted author, Marryat, as an author, is fully equal to Scudder, and we certainly regard him as one of the best of modern writers, and far superior to many who make bolder pretensions. No one can read his productions without pleasure, and profit.

An edition of the same work, in one volume, called "Marryat at the Sea," has also been published by the same.

ROMAN, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES.—From the same house, Carey & Hart,—we have a new work by Bulwer, under the title of "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," the scene of which is laid in Rome. The hero, Rienzi, is the perfect, that author says, he has seen years ago, and subsequently laid aside for the "Last Days of Pompeii," which required more than ordinary study. The adventure of residence within reach of the scenes described. His adherence to all the leading events of the public life of the Roman hero, in this work, is stated to be very close, and the whole is represented as belonging to the Epic, rather than to the romance or novel of fiction.

"Rienzi" is abundantly characterized by the appropriate descriptions, graphic descriptions, and powerfully wrought scenes, for which Bulwer is so justly distinguished, and it will be read with much gratification and interest, by all who appreciate as they should, the talents of a cultivated and powerful genius. Mr. Bulwer the London Athenæum justly remarks—"That, while we only regarded his earliest novels as endowments, however superior to the mature productions of most men; we look upon his two last, upon the grand and one especially, as complete and excellent. We have since read "Rienzi" with greater pride and pleasure—for what further may we not expect from one who at twenty years of age, could write such a delineation of nature within him, and in place of exhausting the stores of his mind with short-sighted thrift—husband them, to be increasing and enriching them every day, by rare and precious acquaintance."

The present is a cheap edition, the store price being but 50 cents, and the whole is issued in a very tasteful and complete in clip volume.

Since the above was in type, we have received two additional volumes of the same work, which complete it, in one volume, and very handsomely bound.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE says: "Mr. Power's work, Illustrations of American Scenery, is now among the things of the past. Edited by Lanman, and handsomely bound. The first publication is completed, and it will be read with much gratification and interest, by all who appreciate as they should, the advancement of a cultivated and powerful genius. Mr. Bulwer the London Athenæum justly remarks—"That, while we only regarded his earliest novels as endowments, however superior to the mature productions of most men; we look upon his two last, upon the grand and one especially, as complete and excellent. We have since read "Rienzi" with greater pride and pleasure—for what further may we not expect from one who at twenty years of age, could write such a delineation of nature within him, and in place of exhausting the stores of his mind with short-sighted thrift—husband them, to be increasing and enriching them every day, by rare and precious acquaintance."

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PHRENOLOGY.—We have before us two new works on the subject of Phrenology—one by Mrs. L. Mora, illustrated by Carey, Lea & Blanchard of this city, and the other by Miss Jones, published by Russell, Shattuck & Company, Boston. The first publication is designed more particularly for ladies, and the author, in so doing, the developements of Spurlheim and Gall, gives a clear and very satisfactory account of all the different branches of Phrenology, so arranged as to exhibit the moral influence of the science, and to serve as a manual for the study of character. Miss Jones's work is more full and elaborate, as, in addition to explanations of the various developements of the brain, she offers remarks on the qualifications necessary for the practical application of the science, and gives numerous readings to examine the truth of the science, and gives numerous readings to examine the truth of the science, and gives numerous readings to examine the truth

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, Editor of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1836.

ASHES—Pot...cwt			Sugar-house	40	50
Pearl			do N. York	40	50
BUTTER—Tub	18	19	do Philadel.	44	48
Keg No.	17	18	do Steam	40	50
COAL—			Trinidad		
Lehigh...ton	6 50		Porto Rico	28	30
Schuylkill	7 00		Eng. French Isl.	28	31
COFFEE, duty free			Hav. & Matanzas		
Java	13	14	MACKEREL		
St. Domingo	10½	11	No. 1...bbl	8 25	
Porto Rico	12	13	No. 2	[illegible]	
Cuba	11½	12½	No. 3		
Laguira	12½	13	OIL		
Rio	12½	13	Linseed, Am. from store	88	91
COTTON duty 3 cts per lb			do Dutch		1 03
Louisiana	17	18	Whale, gal		
Mobile	17	18½	Sperm winter	1 05	1 10
N. Ala and Tenn.			do summer		
S. C. and Geo.	14	18	PLASTER PARIS		
N. C. and Va.	15	16	Nova Scotia...ton		
FREIGHTS—To Pittsburgh, per canal			In Schuylkill		
FLOUR and MEAL			SEEDS		
Superfine...bbl	6 50		Clover...bush	5 00	
Fine			Flaxseed rough	1 60	1 65
Rye	4 75	4 87½	do clean cask		
Middling	3 50		Timothy bbl	2 75	3 00
Corn meal			Herds...bush		
do in hhds	19 00		Orchard grass	2 00	
GRAIN			WHISKEY		
Rye Pa.			Rye in bbls	37	38
Rye Southern	90	93	do in hhds	35	
Wheat Pa.			do from wagons	32	
do South bush	1 30	1 35	WOOL		
Corn L. C. white	73	75	Prime Saxony fleece		
do L. C. yellow	78		Am. wash. full bl'd	55	60
do U. C. round	81	83	do ¾ bl'd	50	55
Oats Pa.	40	41	do ½ bl'd	45	52
Southern	36	39	do ¼ and com	42	45
Barley Eastern	80		Am unwash'd full bl'd		
HOPS			do ¾ blood		
1st sort, 1835			do ½ blood		
			do ¼ blood		
MOLASSES—			Sup'r pulled lambs		
New Orleans	38		No. 1...do		
			No. 2...do		
			No. 3...do		
			Spa sheep B.F.&S.		
			do lambs	73	1 00

ALMANACK.

JANUARY. 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Saturday,	7 4	4 56	11 31	
31 Sunday,	7 3	4 57		D. H. M.
1 Monday	7 2	4 58		
2 Tuesday,	7 1	4 59		
3 Wednesday	6 58	5 2		Full 3 8 44
4 Thursday,	6 57	5 3		Last 11 10 44
5 Friday,	6 56	5 4		New 18
6 Saturday,	6 55	5 5	4 55	First 25 9 44

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society, receives deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P.M. until 8, at their office, No. 339 North Third below Green street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 30, 1836.

SATURDAY EVENING POST EXTRA.

Great excitement has been caused at Washington, by a retrospection of the Appropriation Bill, lost in Congress on the last day of last session. The President alluded to it in his message—J. Q. Adams and others attacked the Senate as the cause of its failure—while others with equal virulence replied. We give our readers an extra the whole of Mr. Webster's powerful speech on that exciting question.

We had another heavy snow storm the beginning of this week, which has produced excellent sleighing. Our pavements have been plated with ice for several days past, and are so slippery as to make walking really dangerous, many pedestrians have been hurt severely by falls. But few of the neighbours have shewn themselves so good natured as to spread ashes on the ice before their doors.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

United States Bank Bill.

It will be seen by the abstract of a bill for internal improvement and chartering the United States Bank, reported to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Mr. Stevens, which we insert in another column, that another effort is being made to retain the great Banking Capital of the United States in this State. If our Legislators are a narrow minded and illiberal policy should throw away the splendid opportunity they now have to benefit the State, by the bonus of two or three millions, the removal of the State tax and subscriptions to her great public works, the States of Maryland and Delaware stand ready to seize the prize.

The great internal improvements of Pennsylvania have thrown into this city a prodigious increase of the western trade, which if properly husbanded will no doubt increase in geometrical progression. There is not now half banking capital sufficient to meet the demand of a wholesome circulation. The city of New Orleans itself possesses more banking capital than the whole of our flourishing State. The small State of Massachusetts has nearly double the Banking Capital that Pennsylvania has, and the Legislature of that State is now discussing the propriety of increasing it 10,500,000 dollars. On this subject the Boston Atlas says—

"Two propositions are now before the Legislature for the charter of large Banking institutions, both of which are loudly called for by the wants of the business community, and both of which ought to be favorably received by the Legislature. We hope that these propositions will be speedily attended to; the public interest requires it—demand it—and cannot be set aside. The proper management of our immense business demands an increase of the banking capital as far as possible. If the Legislators would not comply with the necessities of the people—and give a fatal check to their prosperity—they must immediately take measures to supply the vacuum that will be caused by the withdrawal of the capital of the United States Bank. If the Western Rail-road is suffered to flag—and if an equal course on the increase of the Banking Capital of the State is pursued—the State and city of New York will inevitably absorb a great share of the industry and enterprise that would otherwise give impulse and increase to the wealth and prosperity of Massachusetts."

Even after chartering the United States Bank the Legislature would do right in chartering a few more banks in this city. For months past there has been a pressure in the money market, the banks having been unable to discount a fourth of the good paper offered; and 12 and 24 per cent. interest per annum has been paid on the notes of the best houses of this city. It is to be regretted that a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania have not a conception of the advantages, and the necessity of banking capital in the mercantile community—they are so lamentably ignorant, or blinded by political prejudices, to the real interests of the state, as to repress our rising energies and increase of business, produced by the extraordinary and rapid growth of the Western country, the local advantages of our situation, devised by our internal improvements and other sources. Not requiring bank accommodations themselves, they do not perceive that the expansion of funds at the fountain head operates on all and is distributed through all classes of the people, and business of every kind feels its salutary influence, and that a contraction equally depresses them.

It would appear that the great mass of the people is not yet aware that the developement and growth of our country should not be measured by that of European and other countries, where the changes of a few years in the United States are equal to the results of centuries in other climes and other ages. We are an enterprising and energetic people, and require means commensurate with our growth and strength—with the numbers which yearly swarm to the west, pouring its riches with unprecedented rapidity, and in an imperative manner on their brethren in the seaports for supplies of manufactures and products of Europe, as articles of necessity and luxury. The merchants of Philadelphia are growing in favour with them, and prove themselves deserving of the preference. They will secure the prize, unless a pernicious policy on the part of our Legislature, cripples their means and nips in the bud our flourishing prospects.—In that event the rival cities of New York and Baltimore will glory in our loss and rise in proportion as we are weighed down.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the Bill has passed a second reading in the House of Representatives, and the most sanguine opinion is generally expressed that it will be carried through both Houses triumphantly. We hope to be able to congratulate our fellow citizens next week on its passage to a law.

We extract a portion of an excellent article on the subject from the New York Evening Star. Mr. Noah fears the United States Bank will be rechartered, and is opposed to it on the ground of its tendency to elevate Pennsylvania to an equality, at least, with New York.

"The charter will, we believe be granted. If we were Pennsylvanians, we should say God speed it. We should rejoice at the prospect of increased prosperity and wealth, which it cannot fail to yield. But as New Yorkers, we confess we feel humbled and mortified. With so large a capital, wielded by hands so skilful, controling, by its power, all the domestic exchange of the country, our sister city, now our inferior in commercial enterprise and resources, will render us, in a measure, tributary to her. Already has the bare announcement, produced a great sensation among our capitalists and men of business.

Our politicians too, those, who, for years, have been laboring with sinister and fraudulent views to break down the Bank, are startled at the prospect of its continued existence, with fresh vigor and renewed energy—and well may they be startled. A few days may give us a voice of lamentation and of woe from the corrupted columns of the Globe and Argus. Such a charter will palsy the right hand of the safety fund system. That system was never devised until it was determined to destroy the Bank; and it never can accomplish the objects which the Regency have in view, while the Bank exists. Many well meaning men here entered into the plan which originated at Albany, for the extermination of the Bank, only in the hope of securing for this city, the great money power which it confers—a spice of jealousy entered into the opposition to it. "Philadelphia is second to N. York, and if there must be such a Bank, New York is the place for it. Down with the Bank." This was the selfish and deluded cry of many men who ought to have been found uttering different sentiments."

A report has been made to the legislature of this state, by Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee of ways and means, on the subject of the Finances of the state, which differs very materially from the statements presented by the late administration, in the early part of the session. According to Mr. Walker's report, the estimated receipts into the Treasury for the year 1836, will be $1,998,672 04, and the estimated payments, $1,952,542 09, to which, however, must be added, repairs of canals and rail-roads, cost of maintaining locomotive power, pay of canal commissioners, tempory loans, &c. amounting in all to $499,140 00, showing a deficit of revenue for 1835 of $453,310 05.

This sum of $453,310 05 does not include $20,000, the estimated expense of a convention to alter the constitution, nor any of the amounts said to be necessary by the canal commissioners, to complete the Columbia and Portage railroad, to pay damages, purchase new engines, &c. amounting in all to $479,780 81. The committee, by adding these sums together, present an aggregate of $933,090 86, the amount of the deficit to meet the current expenses of the year—certainly not a very flattering exhibition.

We are often amused with the title of newspapers sent to us from the interior for exchange. Some of them are quite high-sounding, and put forward strong pretentions to notoriety "The Voice of the People," for instance flourishes in a little village of two hundred inhabitants, and the "North American," is the organ of a country town about as numerous in population. We have before us, to-day, a new paper from St. Louis, entitled "The Shepherd of the Valley," which is embellished with a cut and motto "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The paper appears to be devoted to the advancement of the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK LADIES, *versus* FRANCE.

The patriotic ladies of New York have issued a proclamation in the Commercial Advertiser of that city, in which they state, that in order to punish "*la belle France*," for her obstinacy in the payment of our claims, they have resolved, in imitation of their noble mothers of revolutionary fame who relinquished the use of *tea*, to declare a non-intercourse with all French goods, until their country's wrongs shall be redressed. They are in favour of banishing French wines from their tables; and hope that without the French aid of ornament to appear quite as lovely in the eyes of the gentlemen, as if decked in the latest "Parisian fashion." All this is intended to settle the unhappy difficulty with France without the shedding of blood, instead of risking the precious lives of "their fathers, brothers, husbands, sons, or even their lovers, for so paltry a sum." They say, however, that "France must not trifle with us"—and clearly intimate, if "frowns" will not answer instead of "swords," that we must promptly have recourse to the latter expedient.

One of the best New Years' addresses that we have seen, is that issued by a celebrated bootblack of Boston, who thus discourses to his customers.

> Some folkes hab dresses and why should'nt I,
> Poor nig wants mony—spite ob and cry?
> He brightens de understandin, so's to gib um shine
> And dem ob de shoe lose ...
> Kore Uss. Boot Blacks brack Boots, dirty shoe an' all,
> Weel bout, turn bout, den gib a bawl.
>
> No yere be cum agin—I taught de let yu no it,
> For money make de mare go, Taws pay de cit;
> Nor for de mout of me say: gib us Chunky for us chear,
> An I brack your shoe for you anudder yere.
> Kore Uss. Boot Blacks brack Boots, dirty shoe an' all,
> Weel bout, turn bout, den gib a bawl.

The following extract of a letter received in New York, from a highly respectable gentleman, dated St. Augustine, Jan. 11, 1836, will give our readers an idea of the distress in Florida:

"The Indian war has created more individual distress than I ever before witnessed. Every where are to be seen women and children flying from their homes in search of places of safety, which are few and far between. You would be astonished to see the amount of property that has been destroyed within the last six months. Herds of cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry, shot down and strewing the plantations and forests. The smoking ruins of buildings, cribs of corn gradually consuming—in short, one half of the property in East Florida is destroyed, and two-thirds of the thrifty farmers made beggars. The fearless ferocity of the savages has never been surpassed. They have become desperate, and will fight to the last. Our militia have as much as they can do, individually, to keep their families from starvation, and no more can be depended on to penetrate the forest. At least one fourth of our regular troops are killed or wounded. All that is done against them must be done before the middle of April, and nothing short of two or three thousand well disciplined troops, under able commanders, will prevent them from occupying one-half of Florida another year."

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette has received from Dr. Browning a Report recently made by him to the British government on the Silk and Wine trade of France. This report exhibits the immense importance to France of her commerce with us. The total amount of silk manufactures exported from France in 1832, was to the value of twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount nearly one half is of plain silks, of which "the United States take one-third and in some years nearly half of the whole export." Of figured stuffs and other silk articles we are also the largest purchasers. It may be safely said, then, that France annually exports to the United States, ten millions of dollars worth of silk.

INVESTIGATION OF FREE MASONRY.

Our readers need not be informed that the Anti-masonic party of this state, have long regarded the institution of Masonry as a serious evil—one, indeed, which threatened the most serious consequences to the country—and as it is not to be supposed that so respectable a body of men were any other than honest in their views, it was unquestionably their duty, now that they are in power, to have a full and complete investigation of the whole affair. Their sense of patriotism, alone, would have prompted this; and although the world had been enlightened by Captain Morgan's book in relation to the secrets of Masonry, and *his* testimony strengthened by numerous "recanting" masons, who quit their brethren and went over to the opposite party, yet, nevertheless, it was probably thought that some new light might be thrown upon the subject by a further examination; and accordingly a committee was appointed by the Legislature to take the matter into consideration. Their first step was to summon several distinguished masons before their tribunal, that they might give their testimony upon this important subject. The first on the list was George Wolf, the Ex-Governor, who protested against the proceedings of the committee. [See his address in another column.]

Among the other gentlemen who were called before the committee, we might enumerate Joseph R. Chandler, editor of the U. S. Gazette, Samuel H. Perkins, Josiah Randal, and George M. Dallas, Esqrs. who all refused to take the proposed oath, and submitted written protests in their vindication, similar to that of Mr. Wolf's. They were dismissed for the time being; and on the "ensuing morning, the Sergeant at Arms, (so says a letter-writer of the U. S. Gazette) called at the lodgings of the numerous 'protestants,' and arrested them in the name of the House of Representatives of the State. At half past 10 A. M. the prisoners assembled, to the number of about twenty, in the room of the Canal Commissioners—and at 11 o'clock, the Sergeant at Arms announced to them that the House was ready to attend to their case. The company was marshalled, and proceeded to the Hall; the Sergeant at Arms at the head, an *Anti-Mason*, next Gov. Wolf, followed by Mr. G. M. Dallas, a Van Buren man, next J. R. Chandler, a whig—and in that piebald mixture of political complexion, and of equally diversified religious creeds, the whole of the 'culprits,' as they had been called, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives. The spacious room was crowded to excess, and among the visiters was a large number of very handsome ladies.—When the 'prisoners' entered, Mr. Stevens was enforcing the motion, that the oath be tendered to George Wolf, and other witnesses who had refused to be sworn before the committee,—this prevailed, as a matter of course,—and when the prisoners had taken their seats, the Speaker rose and said,

'George Wolf, I am instructed to propose to you an oath, or affirmation, that you 'will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter to be before the House.'

"Mr. Wolf rose and said, 'I respectfully decline taking the oath, for reasons assigned to the committee.'

"And in this manner the whole of the 'witnesses' were questioned, and thus they replied."

These proceedings were followed up by numerous resolutions and amendments in relation to the "prisoners at the bar." Some of the members were in favour of having them imprisoned for contempt of the House; others, that "the Speaker of the House be instructed to offer them an apology for the crime of having called them there." This of course was ironical; but it appears to have been uncertain for a time, whether the "prisoners" would be committed, or the House apologize to them. Finally, a vote was taken which went to dismiss them from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; and thus, this "*strange, eventful history*," was terminated. The "witnesses" pocketed the money which they were entitled to from the coffers of the commonwealth, and returned home, right well pleased, we have no doubt, with their jaunt.

Associations for the relief of firemen, injured in the discharge of their meritorious labours, have been organised, within a few years past, in all the principal cities of the union. The fund of that in New York, was much impaired by the late fire, but measures have already been entered into to supply the loss. The fund of the association in Boston, is we understand, quite large; the capital of that in Baltimore is about $12,000; that of New Orleans $11,000, while the permanent fund of the Philadelphia Association is short of $6,000. Some of our charitably disposed citizens, aware of the great amount of benefit which will undoubtedly be derived from this institution, are about to make renewed efforts to increase its fund, and among other measures contemplated is that of a ball at the Chesnut street Theatre, which it is expected *will take place in the course of next month.*

In the published statements of the affairs of the Charitable Association of New Orleans, we notice the following very respectable donations from Insurance Companies.

Orleans Insurance Co.,	250 00
Atlantic Insurance Co.	500 00
Miss. Marine and Fire do.	240 00
Mechanic's and Trader's Bank,	250 00
Consolidated Association,	100 00
City Corporation,	1,000 00

"On *dit*, that Colonel Joseph C. Hart, of New York, is busy on a novel founded on the celebrated affair in which Colonel Burr and poor Blennershassett were mixed up. Col. Hart is known to Englishmen, if not by name, certainly by his very original novel called "Miriam Coffin," which has gone into a second edition in England and America.—Why is his pen like a double-barralled rifle? Because it can *hit* twice with one discharge! His book *took* in the old and new world at the same time."

We copy the above from the *Liverpool Journal*, a transatlantic paper of high repute; and we are gratified to learn that the announcement is correct. We hope it will not be long before the Harpers favour us with the novel referred to; for we feel assured that the novelty of the subject, to say nothing of Col. Hart's known abilities as a novelist, will render it highly attractive to every reader of romance.

THEATICAL.

The Woods are still attracting crowded houses at the Chesnut street Theatre. Every body is delighted with their performances. Signor Vivalla is at present amusing the patrons of the America Theatre, Walnut street, with his astonishing feats. Mr. A. Addams, also commenced an engagement at this establishment, on Thursday evening last, when he appeared in the character of Virginius. It is announced on the bills, that Mr. Courad's new tragedy, Jack Cade, will be produced during his stay.—Paul Ulric is in preparation and will shortly be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations, &c.

Bank of the United States.—It will be seen by the following extracts from a bill now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that that state, alive to her great internal improvement interests, and the fostering of her *commerce*, proposes to recharter the Bank of the United States for the period of thirty years. By this act the whole exchange of the country will, more or less, centre in Philadelphia, which cannot fail to be injurious to the interests of this city, unless counteracted by some legislation of our own. It is said there exists no doubt of its passage.—*N. York Cour. and Enq.*

Banks.—Applications have been made to the Legislature of New York for new Banks to the amount of $27,250,000—of which $9,190,000 are from the city of New York. The total amount of Banking capital now employed in that state is $84,781,460.

The Globe states that Robert J. Walker, Esq. has been elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Mississippi.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is an abstract of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by Mr. Stevens, from the committee on Internal Improvement, for the purpose of chartering, by the State, the present stockholders of the Bank of the United States, for thirty years, with a capital not exceeding the present amount.

"An act to repeal the State tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the improvements of the State by rail roads and canals, and for other purposes.

Section 1—Provides for the repeal of the act of 25th March, 1831, relative to assessing a tax on personal property, for the use of the Commonwealth, except the taxes assessed before the 12th of December last; provided, that the said repeal shall not go into effect until all the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth shall be fully complied with.

Sec. 2. Provides that the present stockholders of the United States Bank, except the United States and the Treasurer of the United States, shall be incorporated under the name of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States," with a capital not exceeding in the whole the present capital of the Bank, to continue until 3d of March, 1866.

Sec. 3. Provides for the election annually, on the 1st Monday of January, by a plurality of votes, of twenty directors, one of whom to be elected President.

Sec. 4. Provides that the following shall be the articles of the Bank.

Article 1. Provides, that no person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be a director, or vote at any election, and prescribes the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled.

Article 2. Provides, that not more than three fourths of the Directors shall be re-elected, and that no Director shall hold his office more than 3 out of 4 years, except the President, who may always be re-elected; and that the Directors shall appoint Judges of the election.

Article 3. Provides that not less than 7 Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall be one.

Article 4. Provides the manner in which meetings of the Stockholders shall be called, and that there shall be an annual meeting.

Article 5. Provides for the holding of lands, tenements, &c.

Art. 6. Provides, the rates of discount, the bank to issue no notes less than five dollars; and if the bank refuses payment of its notes, holders to receive 12 per cent. interest until paid.

Art. 7. Provides, that dividends shall be made semi-annually, on the first Mondays of January and July.

Art. 8. Provides, that the salary of the President shall be fixed by the stockholders. The Board of Directors to appoint the Cashier and the other officers.

Art. 9. Provides, that the annual statements of the affairs of the Bank shall be transmitted to the Auditor General as State Banks, and the Legislature to inquire into the affairs of the Bank.

Section 5. Provides that the Bank shall pay for privileges granted, two millions of dollars, at such time and in such instalments as Governor may require on 30 days notice, and all such sums not paid within three days acceptance of charter, the bank to pay 5 per cent. interest. The Bank to loan Commonwealth when required 6 millions of dollars reimbursible in 1866, at 5 per cent. When loan is at five per cent. Bank to pay $110 in money for $100 in stock, when 4 per cent. $100 and to advance the Commonwealth as a temporary loan in any one year one million of dollars at 4 per cent. and to subscribe to the stock of the following companies, viz:

Baltimore & Ohio Rail-Road, $200,000.
Williamsport & Elmira Rail-Road, $200,000.
Monongahela Navigation Co. $59,000, if incorporated present session.
Cumberland Valley Rail Road, $100,000.

Provided, subscription to stocks of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, not to be made until Maryland shall assent that Pennsylvania, or a company shall intersect said road at any point in Maryland, and whole of the subscription appropriated exclusively to the construction of the rail road from Cumberland to Pittsburg, and no payment to be made until 20 miles of roads within this state have been placed under contract.

Sec. 6. Provides that $600 shall be appropriated to pay interest on public debt and demands on the commonwealth.

Sec. 7. Appropriates $100,000 to different turnpike companies, viz: Chambersburg and Bedford, $20,000; Bedford and Somerset, $15,000; Bedford and Stoystown, $10,000; Stoystown and Greensburg, $12,000; Mount Pleasant and Williamsport, $8,000; Mount Pleasant and Pittsburg, $5,000; Greensburg and Pittsburg, $15,000; State Road in Green co. $3,000.

Sec. 8. Appropriates $150,000 to extend N. Branch Division of Canal, the ensuing year not less than 20 nor more than 40 miles; $280,000 appropriated to extend Canal 60 miles towards Erie; $200,000 for 20 miles of rail road, commencing at Gettysburg, to unite with Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg rail road, to continue towards Pittsburg; $9,500 to enable Canal Commissioners to cause surveys of route of Canal and Slack Water Navigation, from the head of West Branch division to the Alleghany river, and also from the Kiskiminetas aqueduct, to connect with the French Creek division, at or near Franklin, reports to be made at next session of the Legislature; 5,500 for a survey to connect by rail road, the Pennsylvania Canal at Freeport, by way of Butler, with the Pennsylvania canal near New Castle.

Sect. 9. Appropriates $12,500 to complete the Columbia Rail Road; 42,461 to complete the Portage Rail Road; $112,017 to extend the West Branch Division to the mouth of Tangascutack; $60,000 to commence two reservoirs for the supply of the canal on the Allegheny mountains; $9,000 for ropes on the Columbia Rail Road; $61,147 for four new locomotives, &c. and debts due for motive power on the Portage Rail Road; $30,000 for new works and paying debts on finished lines, &c.; $300,000 for the repairs of Canals and Rail Roads, $20,000 for the payment *of damages*, and $25,000 to pay contractors.

Sec. 10. Provides that sums *appropriated by* the three preceeding sections be paid out of the balance of the two millions, deducting the amount appropriated by the 6th section.

Sec. 11. Provides, that stockholders shall accept charter previous to 3d of March next, and then the act to be in force. Within thirty days thereafter notice to be given of first election of directors under the act—present directors to continue in office until others are elected.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

We learn that estimates have been sent by the War Department to the proper committees, for such expenditures as appear to be called for, for the purposes of National defence.

The amount is, for fortifications,	$5,000,000
For the armament of fortifications, powder, shot, &c.	1,373,748
	$6,373,748

Making an aggregate of six millions three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. This is independant of the ordinary appropriations for arsenals, armories, &c. We subjoin a list of the fortifications accompanying the estimate, and for the construction and repair of which the money is wanted. Of the amount, $600,000 is estimated for steam batteries.

If these sums are granted, our sea-coast will soon be put in a proper state of defence.

For fortifications at Penobscot Bay.
For fortifications at Kennebec River.
For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor.
For fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
For fort Pickering, Salem.
For Fort Independence, Castle Island, Boston Harbor.
For Fort Warren, George's Island.
For fortifications at Princetown, Cape Cod.
For fortifications at New Bedford.
For Fort Adams.
For a Fort on Rhode Island.
For Fort Griswold.
For Fort Schuyler, Terog's Neck.
For Fort Columbus, and other works on Governor's Island.
For Fort Tompkins and dependencies.
For Fort Delaware.
For a Fort at the debouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen.
For a Fort on Soldier's Point Flats.
For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery.
For a Fort on Point Patience, Paruxent river.
For a Fort at Cedar Point, Potomac River.
For Fort Monroe.
For Fort Calhoun.
For Fort Caswell, Oak Island.
For Redoubt on Federal Point.
For Fortifications in Charleston Harbor.
For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Savannah River.
For fortifications at the Mouth of St. Mary's River.
For fortifications at St. Augustine.
For Fort Pickens, Pensacola.
For a Fort on Foster's Bank.
For Fort Barancas.
For Fort St. Philip.
For Incidental Expenses.
For Contingencies of Fortifications.
For Steam Batteries.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

We are in the midst of glorious fun here; all is activity, agitation, life; every body is wide awake, all are moving, intriguing, relating, listening, repeating, lying, guessing,—all but myself, who am only looking on at the whirligig political puppet-show, and laughing in my sleeve at the fantastic tricks before high heaven that I see going on in every direction round me.

I have just come down from the house, where has been enacted to-day a scene never in the memory of the oldest member paralleled in its history. That curious political harlequin, your old friend John Quincy, in the course of the eccentric antics with which he has lately so much delighted to entertain the country, has really to-day exhibited a most comical one. We have scarcely yet recovered from our astonishment at his Rhode Island letter, when lo, to-day he comes out thundering and blundering against the senate! The whole house was electrified to hear him move an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the famous three millions appropriation last session, and openly denounce the senatorial majority as the authors of that failure, going to the full length of the most devoted of the administration presses in his support of the president on that subject, and denunciation of the factious opposition that then defeated the honorable and patriotic object of that appropriation. Twenty members sprang to their feet to reply, but Wise of Virginia, first had the luck to catch the speaker's eye. Then ensued a scene of intense interest. Wise began calmly and with a lofty dignity, but there was a livid pallor on his brow, flashing light in his eye, and a slight nervous tremor on his lip, that revealed the storm that was pent within, struggling to break forth,—which at length it did. He would answer that question, and point to the authors of that infamous intrigue; he fully agreed with all that had been said against the authors, he went far beyond it all, but he only differed from the gentleman as to the guilty parties. He knew them and would tell the house and the country who they were. Then turning round, and pointing directly into Cambreleng's face, who sits just behind him, he shook it long and steadily at him, thundering out that there sat the man. The house was in an uproar. Cambreleng rose, and professed himself ready to give, at any time, a full explanation of his conduct in that affair.—Wise proceeded, adding that after he should have exhibited the facts which constituted the full and clear evidence of his charge, he might talk upon it; but could never explain. He called for the journal and began a splendidly eloquent and terrible history of that famous *ultima nox*. He soon brought in Polk's name, and could not be restrained from the free use of Christian and sir-name, but kept thundering out "Churchill C. Cambreleng" and "James K. Polk—you, sir!—yes, sir, you who now sit in that chair!" He set at defiance the speaker's frequent interruptions, maintaining that his use of names, in reference to an old Congress, was perfectly in order. In this he was sustained by the house. He charged Polk with having suffered himself to be made the willing instrument for a most disgraceful purpose, with having directly applied the executive influence to sway the legislative action of the house, with having said to a member that the president wished the appropriation, adding a request that he should say nothing about it. Wise seemed really beside himself, beyond himself, and many who remembered the rumors that were rife last winter of his mind not being in perfect possession of its own balance, looked with alarm upon his present state of excitement. Polk rose to explain. Deafening cries of "order!"—"Explain!"—"No! No!"—rose from all parts of the hall. It was at length decided that he might explain. He admitted the substance of the charge, but did not remember the latter part, and the expression alleged, and saw nothing improper in them, if true. This set Wise off again, and on he went careering in his indignant eloquence, till he exhausted himself, and loud cries of "Adjourn!" broke up the most excited and tumultuous sitting I have ever known. This is the scene I have just come from witnessing. Its sequel is yet in the womb of the future.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1836.

The bill to regulate the pay of the Marine Corps, proposes to give the officers the following allowances, which will include the extras.—Colonel Commandant, $3500; Colonel 3000, Major, 2500; Captain 2000, First Lieutenant, 1500; Second Lieutenant, 1000. There are other provisions in the bill, relating to the allowances to the Paymasters, &c.

The news brought from Florida by private letters depict the whole country as in a state of terrible consternation. It is understood that the *roads are entirely commanded by the Indians*, so that no one can travel with any security.—Property is every where in danger, and the inhabitants of the plantations have left them almost entirely, and are seeking for refuge where there is the most numerous population. The effects of these desertions will not be fully realized until we shall look for the crops of the next season, where there must, of necessity, be a terrible deficiency. I believe the President, and the Executive Departments, are exerting themselves to forward troops and munitions of war, with the utmost despatch, but that will not avail to prevent an utter devastation of great part of the country. I have not heard of any applications to Congress to-day for additional force. In fact, no legislation would be sufficiently rapid, to be of essential benefit. The alarm has spread throughout the whole Southern district, to the extreme west of our boundary. I presume that General Scott has a wide latitude of discretionary powers, so as to enable him to meet the pressing and dangerous exigencies of the occasion.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

A melancholy accident happened on board the steam packet *William Gibbons*, from Charleston, as she was entering the port of New York, on the 20th inst. by which two passengers and three or four of the men belonging to the boat lost their lives. It appears that about 9 o'clock, *when the Wm. Gibbons was near the Upper Middle, in the Lower Bay*, the steam chimney collapsed, between the main and promenade decks, and a portion of the steam was forced into the forward cabin, where two of the passengers and the bar keeper were sleeping. The unfortunate passengers who thus lost their lives were Mr. Isaac Davega, merchant, of New York, where his family resided and who had a mercantile establishment at Charleston; and Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Augusta, Georgia, or Columbia, S. C.) son of Dr. Rogers, of Massachusetts, who was on his way to be married to a young lady of New York; he was so badly scalded that he expired while being conveyed to the quarantine hospital. The other unfortunate persons were Charles Duncan, bar keeper, and Stephen Longstreet, and Henry ——, a Frenchman, firemen, who were in the fire house, and almost instantly killed. Mr. Richard Tobby, the 2d engineer, who was in the same place, was so much injured that it is not expected he can survive. He was conveyed to the quarantine hospital. The bodies of Messrs. Davega and Rogers were brought to the city.

There were thirty-eight passengers on board, but none other than the above were injured. The steam did not enter the after cabin. At the time of the accident, Capt. Halsey was standing on deck, warming his feet by the chimney. He is unable to account for the explosion, and states that there was only a moderate force of steam at the time. He immediately despatched a boat to Staten Island for surgical assistance, and Drs. Hitchcock and Harcock, of the quarantine hospital, repaired on board with the utmost promptitude.

The William Gibbons is but slightly injured. The proprietors despatched the steamboats Hercules and Citizen to her assistance, and she was towed up to the city.

We have now before us the annual statements of the condition of the banks in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. They prove conclusively what we have often alleged, that the more we abolish the monopoly of banking by opening the business to free competition, under proper securities, the more shall we oblige banks to do business on real capital, the greater will be the means of payment, compared with the notes in circulation, and the better secured will be the community against loss.

It would require fifty millions of additional banking capital in Pennsylvania to give it the same proportion compared with population which Massachusetts has; and more than ninety millions additional, to give Pennsylvania the same proportion with Rhode Island. Thus the monopoly is far less in Massachusetts than in Pennsylvania, and less in Rhode Island than in Massachusetts. Now let us see the results.

	Notes in circulation.	Capital.	Due to Banks.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Pennsylvania,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Island,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus, although in Massachusetts and Rhode Island notes under five dollars are permitted and hence the circulation is greater than it would be if they were prohibited, yet in Pennsylvania the capital is less than double the notes in circulation, in Massachusetts it is more than treble, and in Rhode Island, where there is least monopoly, it is more than five fold. Of course those who have most means of payment, compared with what they owe, can be most safely trusted.—*Times.*

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.

The Annual meeting of the Association was held at the District Court Room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Monday evening, Jan. 11th, the President, Benj. Matthias, in the chair, and John C. Gerrish, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the President, the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, detailing their operations during the year, was presented and read. After which, an election was entered into for 21 Trustees, to serve for the ensuing 12 months. The President appointed as Tellers Messrs. James Benners, John C. Bickham, James W. Martien, and John Graham, who reported that the following named persons, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, were duly elected Trustees, viz:

Benjamin Matthias,	George W. Tryon,
Wm. S. Book,	Jacob Eeber,
Wm. P. Smith,	George Jeffries,
John C. Gerrish,	Joseph B. Paulson,
John Allen,	D. M. Hussell,
John Rutherford, Jr.	Charles A. Smith,
Charles Schaffer, Jr.	Joseph Reakirt,
H. G. Rowley,	Jacob B. Lancaster,
George Hall,	Wm. H. Hamilton,
Adam Dialogue,	M. L. Gordon,
Samuel Robb.	

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the succeeding Friday evening, in the Firemen's Hall, the Board organized by electing the following Officers:—

President—Benjamin Matthias.
Vice President—George W. Tryon.
Treasurer—H. G. Rowley.
Secretary—John C. Gerrish.
Assistant Secretary—Wm. P. Smith.

At the same meeting, the following named gentlemen were appointed the Physicians of the Association for the ensuing year.

Wm. Ashmead, M. D.	Isaac Parrish, M. D.
Mark. W. Reeve, M. D.	Francis West, M. D.
J. Pancoast, M. D.	George Fox, M. D.
Charles Noble, M. D.	J. A. Elkinton, M. D.
Chas. B. Roberts, M. D.	W. D. Brinkle, M. D.
I. N. Marselis, M. D.	D. F. Condie, M. D.
Wm. Henry, M. D.	

Consulting Surgeons.

P. S. Physic, M. D.	T. T. Hewston, M. D.
J. Parrish, M. D.	J. R. Barton, M. D.

By order of the Board,
JOHN C. GERRISH, Secretary.

Commencement of the Spring Business.

During the week ending on Saturday last, a number of Western merchants reached the city with the object of "looking about" for a day or two, preparatory to making their Spring purchases. The arrival of these annual visitors at so early a period, may be considered as a favourable indication with regard to Spring business. Such as we have had the pleasure of conversing with—gentlemen from Indiana and Kentucky, assure us that Philadelphia will be made the grand head-quarters for the present year. All our merchants have to do, therefore, is to take care that they continue liberally provided with goods of every description suited for the Western and Southern merchants.—*Bicknell.*

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—An act of the most shocking and unprovoked cruelty was perpetrated on Thursday evening last, about one o'clock, at the Planter's Hotel, kept by Mr. Armstrong and Brother. Several black-hearted villains, after finishing their carousal in the refectory of the house, came to the bar, where the Mr. A's and two barkeepers were in attendance. One of the gang complaining of the forced delay of a man in affording him a light, began throwing the glasses and decanters, lying on the counter, at the persons of those behind it, in which he was joined by his infernal associates, they then attempted to climb over the counter, but being repulsed, one of them, Washington Whitaker, a gambler, residing near St. Francisville, attacked with a large Bowie knife, the eldest Mr. Armstrong; and his vile associates, amongst whom was his own brother, commenced a deadly conflict with the unarmed inmates of the house; the Armstrongs and barkeepers, fled from such unequal contest, leaving a young man named Murphy, who was held fast by the butcher, alone, and unprotected, he was slaughtered—literally slaughtered on the spot, receiving three wounds from Whitaker's knife, two feet long: one on the right, the other on the left side of the head, and one which caused his death, under the right shoulder—penetrating to the heart!

The murderers then made their escape, and reached the City hotel; where for a time, they succeeded in baffling the attempts of a large and respectable body of citizens and night watch from discovering them; when at length two of the most conspicuous actors in this horrid feast of blood, were found bedded together—a murderer in a murderer's arms, covered beneath sheets polluted by the blood of their victim! They were immediately dragged to confinement, together with another. We saw the deadly instrument taken from beneath the pillow of Whitaker's bed, clotted with the very fat and blood of poor Murphy's heart. Whitaker, we understand, has since acknowledged that he murdered the unoffending, and—so far as we know his character—the worthy young man.

New Jersey Silk.—The Bridgeton Whig of Saturday says,—"We have in our possession a few skeins of Sewing silk, raised and manufactured by Dr. S. Marcy of Cold Spring, Cape May, which we pronounce first rate. Dr. Marcy writes that he can manufacture about four pounds annually from a few shade trees at his door. He has likewise an orchard of four acres of trees planted last spring. This looks like entering into the business with spirit.—Success cannot fail to attend the enterprise."

Private letters dated Tampico, 29th ult., state that an army of 10,000 men, under Santa Anna, had left San Luis de Potosi for Texas. What credit may be attached to this announcement, we are not prepared to assert—as we find in the Mexican papers received yesterday, up to the 9th ult., that a conspiracy had broken out in Mexico, which threatened the peace of the *country more home than Texas, and the Nacional* of Mexico states that Santa Anna was indisposed. The latter may be intended "to sham Abraham," as Santa Anna may not be over solicitous to enter Texas, and desirous to contend by proxy with American rifles.—*N. O. Bee.*

Distressing Shipwreck and Loss of Lives.—The brig Astros, (of Trieste,) Captain G. Malwick, was wrecked on the morning of 7th, on Squam Beach, on the Jersey shore, about two hours before the day dawned. She went on shore high, and such was the severity of the gale, that the brig went to pieces before high water—the cargo, which was iron, oil, gun, wool, &c. was scattered in all directions. It was with the utmost difficulty that any one on board was saved. There were fifteen persons on board, five of whom were drowned, viz:—Mrs. Malwick, the lady of the captain, the mate, and three of the crew. The bodies had been found and interred at Squam. Some of the cargo had been saved.

Maine.—Gov. Dunlap, in his message to the legislature of Maine, represents the state of the treasury as in a flourishing condition, in consequence of the large receipts from the sale of public lands. He says that "the public domain is of incalculable value," and that the revenue to be derived from it by disposing of the lands by slow degrees, may ultimately be made to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, and to supply ample endowments. All the redeemable public debt has been extinguished, and all that now remains of the funded debt is $55,000. The amount received into the treasury last year from the land department was $133,567. The public securities now in the hands of the land agent amount to more than $370,000.

Professors of mystification, Beware.—We perceive that by the charge of the Hon. Ross Wilkins to the grand jury of the county of Wayne, Michigan that all "pretending to witchcraft," are subject to an arraignment for a misdemeanor, and liable to fine and imprisonment. According to the laws of Michigan, the following items are embraced under that head. "Any kind of conjuration, witchcraft, or sorcery, in any occult or crafty science, to discover lost or stolen goods, or to identify the thief." The Hon. Judge says, "to be a wizard or a witch is nothing; but for a man to pretend to be either," "there's the rub," and thence cometh the offence; and sagely urges upon the grand jury the necessity of noticing all such infractions of law.

M. Deschamps, the Mayor of Cande, near Blois, was a few days ago enticed by a man who owed him a sum of 1,400fr. into his house, where he produced a pair of pistols, and threatened to shoot his creditor, unless he gave up all acknowledgement of the payment of the debt, but at the same time signed two promissory notes for 500fr. each. M. Deschamps, believing his life to be in danger, complied, and was thereupon set at liberty. He, however, immediately went to the Deputy Mayor, and made a deposition of the circumstances; upon which a warrant was issued, and the villain arrested. The receipt and notes signed by M. Deschamps, and the pistols, were found in his possession.—*Paris paper.*

A letter from Harrisburg announces the decease of James Trimble, Esq. who had held the office of Deputy-Secretary of the Commonwealth for upwards of sixty years.

Theatre, Chesnut Street.

Ninth night of Mr. & Mrs. WOOD, and Mr. BROUGH.

This Evening, Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1836,
Will be presented, (for the time) the Opera of
MOUNTAIN SYLPH.

DONALD, (the betrothed lover of Jessie) Mr. WOOD
HELA, (the Wizard of the Glen) Mr. BROUGH
CHRISTIE (Rival of Donald) Mr. WALTON
EOLIA, (the Mountain Sylph) Mrs. WOOD
JESSIE ... Mrs. ROWBOTHAM

After which, the Laughable Entertainment of
MY FRIEND THE GOVERNOR.
PEQUILLO ... Mr. BURTON.

Monday, Mr. & Mrs. Wood, and Mr. Brough will appear.

AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.

Third night of Mr. A. ADDAMS.

This Evening, Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1836,
Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH.

MACBETH ... Mr. ADDAMS.
MACDUFF ... Mr. CONNER.
BANQUO ... Mr. MUZZY.
LADY MACBETH ... Miss DUFF.

After which
SIG. VIVALLA & MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
Will exhibit a variety of skill in equilibrium and balancing, &c. &c. for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

To conclude with Mr. Roberts balancing a Boy on a Boy, on a Ladder 11 feet high.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR JANUARY, 1836.

Just published, the January number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS;

Arcadia, a beautiful steel engraving—Thomas's Viaduct, near Baltimore—Inclined Plane at Morris Canal—Diagram of the late Destructive Fire in New York. Music—Dry up your Tears.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

LITERARY PORT-FOLIO.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

Wanted,

A PERSON to do plain cooking, and wanted in the work of a small family. Also, in the same family, a girl to take charge of a child, and assist in doing the chamber work. Good reference will be required. Apply at No. 299 Chesnut st. 4 doors above 10th south side.

Notice.

Canal Steam Transportation Company.

THE third instalment, of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, is required to be paid by the stockholders, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at the office of John P. Fox, Esq. Treasurer of the Company, at the office, No. 30 N. Water street. By order of the Board. JOHN P. BINNS, Secretary.

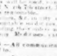
Wanted,

2000 FT. of 24 inches thick, 14 ft. long, seasoned oak plank ... Apply to JOHN WOOD, No. 67 N. Front st.

Notice.

SUSANNA CLAYTON, my wife, left my bed and board, on the first day of October, without any cause whatever. I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Also, she is hereby invited to return to her husband, who will gladly receive her. JOHN CLAYTON.

Wanted,



BY a good and permanent tenant, one to be four-story house, either with or without a store, situated in Chesnut street, between Third street and Tenth street.

Please address C. F. at the office of this paper, stating situation, rent, and when possession can be had.

TWO DIORAMA VIEWS,
NOW OPEN,
SANSOM STREET.

DIORAMA OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM

AND

FIRE OF NEW YORK.

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

To the Afflicted.

A House of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.

[illegible]

P. S.—All communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to. I. BRINK.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO or three young lads are wanted to learn the Book Folding and Sewing. Apply to MARY PARKER, Stereotype Foundry, Sansom street, No. 4 Franklin Place.

Tanner's Universal Atlas.

THE Fourteenth Number of the Universal Atlas, has been published, at the Geographical Establishment ... There now remains but one Number to terminate this important work ...

Sargent Davis,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

No. 322 Race Street,

South side, a few doors above 9th.

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies that he has on hand a splendid assortment of the most fashionable boots and shoes ...

Dividend Institution of North America,
AND SIX PER CENT. SAVINGS BANK.

THIS new Saving Institution, established on the 1st of May 1835, with a capital of $50,000 ...

Carpet Manufactory,

AT No. 28 North 7th street, between Arch and Race ...

SAMUEL BARRY.

BENJAMIN WEST'S
GRAND PICTURE OF THE
Destruction of Jerusalem,
PAINTED ON 600 FEET OF CANVASS
IS NOW OPEN,
AT THE DIORAMA, SANSOM STREET

Open from 10 till dusk. Admittance 25 cents.

Pocket Book and Back-gammon Board Manufactory

No. 23 South Fourth Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of pocket books, work boxes, dressing cases, ...

Apprentices Wanted.

THREE or four boys are wanted to learn the shoe making business; they will be required ... Apply to JAS. M. STEWART ...

Variegate the specs of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PARODY ON TWO DRUNKARDS,
Found Sleeping in an Orchard.

Beneath those apple trees, that cherry's shade,
With curses curled on the hoary wind'ring sheep;
There by their bottle's trick the gambols feel,
In wild oblivion pass their dominion sleep.

For them no more the witty joke can turn,
Or busy mischief ply her nimble wiles;
No supple squeak to greet their lord's return,
Or loose its hold to give them smith a smile.

Oft did the sloppie to their pinchers yield,
Their sunbeam rebuth the scum has often broke;
How cherished did they make their cracks shriek,
How bare'd their form beneath the demon's stroke.

Let me be chain'd to some loud-roaring dog,
Or greedy horse flies haunt their aching head,
Or fell mosquitoes in summer sing,
Disturb the quiet of their lowly bed.

The stately head—the genius flown,
And all the tenor of the ruthless bug,
Await like the inevitable hour,
The palm of tippling trade—but to the jug.

For who in total abstinence a prey,
His secret hidden cupboard ever reaps'd?
Left the remains of a full bottle behind,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind.

Full many a bud of brightest gloss entwine,
The clear (Cognac) waves or whiskey beat,
Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
And wanne his vigor in the midnight air.

"Why don't you wipe your nose, Tom?" said a little officious, pragmatical body, to a tall jolly old cadger, with a great bye spending nose. "Oh," said," replied the latter, "I have, your honor, as far as I can reach!"

POLITENESS.—No nation, rank, or talents can ever excuse a man for neglecting the guidance de mere ton to man. When Clement XIV. succeeded the Papal Chair, the ambassador of the sovereign of states to presented on his court waited on his hol-ness with their congratulations. As they were ushered, and severally bowed, he also bowed, to return the compliment. On that the minister of the commission told his holiness, that he also will not have returned the salute. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said the Pope, "I have not been Pope long enough to forget good manners."

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bea s most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer: of tame, that of a flatterer.

ATTORNEY.—Hold two dogs by the hind legs, and they will soon set "dog fat fore" to devour one another, recite them by the ears, and the rest their coal noses and claws are very much, and you will find "dog won't eat dog"—they will turn upon you.

"I was charged," said Lord Oxford, "with the arrest of a person in Bedlam who was confined be a boy because he would not tell him why he was confined. The unhappy man at last said—" Because God Almighty has deprived me of that which you never had."

A well-known taper left on a lever, which greatly increased his thirst; when the physicians were deliberating on the means of removing both, the patient gravely hoped that they would confine themselves to the office and task of prescribing for himself, leaving to himself the care of thirst.

ASCENTE.—At the opening of a small canal in an obscure country town, the squire of the village delivered a speech, and a large party assembled at the ribbon to partake of a breakfast. After the cloth was removed the company called for something to wash down the toasts. Finally, the landlord, immediately appeared—"Gentlemen," said he, making a respectful bow, "I have some good wine—some excellent wine, gentlemen—and some (an twenty barrels of prime cider, the last year very good indeed)—and you have some cider!"—The company applied to the affirmative. "Well, gentlemen, you have cider—and get it else I can assure you. Here Johnny, take the pitcher and ride the apostolic horse out of our best cider!—For here! I swear it from the fourth barrel on the left side in the arch, Johnny!" The boy started for the cellar with a pitcher in one hand and a candle in the other. In about ten minutes Johnny came panting back without the pitcher full—"Why, where's the pitcher, you?" Oh, daddy, daddy, I entered he, with a pathetic grace, "I've tipped over the great jug and split all the cider!"

From the New England Galaxy.

TEMPERANCE.—A Deacon, having joined a Temperance Society, and to-day, today with his neighbor, but would, for the sake of sociability, just dip a tea-cup of cider and sip it and eat that, saying that it would do as well, as he must not allow himself to take rum. The good deacon was a philosopher—for the spirit being specifically lighter than the water, rose to the top and is readily absorbed by the cracker.

SCRAPS.—Dr. Lecher says, 'women are born to be married,' Query—how is it with those who Miss it! To be a great deal in a man side, but to be the son of a great man is extremely.

A NOSE.—It was once said of a man in the town of Worcester, when observing a young wo in the choir at church, that though he begin with the rear, yet his nose was so long that the sound had not got through it when the others had finished, the consequence was, that ce sermon time the sound of the ra to the great bewilderment and consternation of the congregation!

A JOB.—A Rasbury wag who was known to be in no business, was inquiring for an active lad, saying that he was in great want of a man of quick parts, and preferred one from New Hampshire or Vermont, as he would be most likely to attend to the business required—as a miserable example of the dexterity of a lad who said to him, "Sir, I wonder what employment you will find me suited to as I am not working but." "I want him," said he, "to find a lightning rod, and none but a sprig's tail is about the purpose."

SENATOR.—It is said that Mr. Rose has acted Jim Crow so long, that he begins to turn black. He can hardly be designated to be a negro.

ECONOMY.—Oh eat it up, dear—eat it up," says mamma. "I can't Ma, I've ate enough." "Oh yes, dear, eat up what is on your plate, so that it needn't be lost!—How common a practice that is; stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them gluttons all their lives, so that the scraps need not be lost! Precious economy indeed!

A CONUNDRUM.—Mr. H. Keeler of the Warren Theatre, offered last season, a prize—an elegantly bound copy of Shakspeare—for the best conundrum which should be handed in for his use in 'Rule Brack.' The applause was the loudest for the one, and the conundrum below was the successful one. Mr. Keeler never had the audience for his entertainment in the last till the time entirely waned.

Why is the Warren Theatre like a high tide in the morning? Ifye give it up? Because it has its Ebb-ert'ly! Funny but true, as the treasurer found.

AN IMPROMPTU.—and a good one, by a traveller—a better description of a sea-voyage than volumes could be—

Two things break the monotony
Of an Atlantic trip—
Sometimes, alas, you' ship a sea,
And sometimes a whip.

CHANGE OF MARRIAGE.—The following curious statement Dr. D'Israeli's eldest daughter on from the registered census of 10 married women in France. It is the first ever attempted to be published to show the chances of courtage at various ages. Of the 826 females there were married

Years of Age.	Years of age.	Years of age.
11 to 13	52 " 54	2 " 33
11 " 14	53 " 54	2 " 33
42 " 15	54 " 55	2 " 34
43 " 16	54 " 56	2 " 35
44 " 17	56 " 57	2 " 36
75 " 18	57 " 58	2 " 37
113 " 19	58 " 59	2 " 38
116 " 20	59 " 60	1 " 39
98 " 21	60 " 61	1 " 40

SIR ARTHUR.—A man of sorts, of the name of Talbot, wrote a book in which he asserted that Lord Wellington's that he was dubbed "Sir Arthur" at the commencement of the war by the commander the nation the day of his death. A Kentis he was the servant of the good, the gallant Charles Fox, who was also dubbed as Warrior. Sir Arthur, in all his monotonous but twenty years, had been an attendant at the levee of his clock; he cleaned his master's clothes and boots, and carried his shoes to the boot-maker, and in the course of he got kind of fond, unless the master were waiting. In one no noted for singulars to be was, it is not possible to expect that his kinsman to outet time would be roused and ordered at the usual hour have gone near to the master, for he was terrible for that. He could not have gone to the room through the panic of death—he was too great a coward for that. He could not have entered without running the risk of his life. He could not have gone at all without running through the panic of death—he was too great a coward for that. He could not have entered at all